

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, DEC. 22, 1899.

We note from our last issue, the arrival of the bark Cambridge from Columbia River, with lumber, salmon, etc., to Messrs. Walker & Allen. She is laid on for Portland.

The Austrian Frigate *Donaus*, 16 guns, Admiral Pele, 37 days from Yokohama, arrived on the 20th. She has experienced heavy storms on the passage, damaging her masts, rigging and hull.

The bark *W. Wood*, Capt. English, arrived on the 19th, with forty-two Polynesian passengers, from Dainger Island.

The brig *Kamohamua* Y. from the Guano Islands, arrived on the 20th. She brings the officers and crew of the *Robt. Hood*, which vessel was burned at Baker's Island, on the 20th of August.

The *J. W. Brown* will sail for San Francisco today, with cargo of sugar, molasses, rice and palm.

The *A. Z. Pope* sailed for Bremen yesterday, with 122,496 galls oil, 220 galls molasses, 100,192 lbs. of the Hawaiian beef.

The *John Perry* sailed yesterday for San Francisco, with cargo of domestic produce.

The *Edith Allen*, from San Francisco Dec. 4th, is daily expected.

The *Flying Dart* sails for Tahiti, with the first favorable wind.

Our harbor begins to look bare of square rigged vessels, most of the whaler having gone out. Some eight or ten whalers only remain, and they will soon be ready for sea.

The grinding season of the plantations is at hand, many of them have already commenced, and the sugar is slowly making their appearance in the market. The rainy and boisterous weather, has delayed work so far.

We have no transactions in general merchandise to note. Evening sale at auction, being the principal goods movement.

The brig *Kamohamua* Y. reports the departure of the following vessels, from the islands of the Guano Group, since last advices:

From Baker's Island.
July 27—Ship *Beaumont*, with 2100 tons guano.
Aug. 10—Ship *Ellis* covered, with 2000 tons guano.
Sept. 1—Brig *Robt. Hood*, with 410 tons guano.
Sept. 10—Ship *Golden Bird*, with 1800 tons guano.
Oct. 27—Ship *Tahiti*, with 1500 tons guano.

From Honolulu's Island.
Aug. 20—Ship *Lettie Maria*, with 1300 tons guano.
From McKean's Island.
Sept. 19—Ship *Atlantic*, with 1200 tons guano.
Sept. 17—Ship *Ellis* covered, with 1800 tons guano.
Oct. 25—Ship *Ellis*, with 1200 tons guano.

COMPOUND ENGINES.—The most active and enterprising City shipbuilders at the present time are Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Greenock, Glasgow, and Messrs. Child & Co., of Greenock, Glasgow. They have obtained great success in building compound engines, that is, of engines working their steam at both high and low pressure. The saving in fuel is said to be thirty-three per cent. in favor of this engine over the most approved types of engines working at low pressure. The Pacific Company, trading to and from the west coast of South America, have given Elder's engines a very thorough trial, and with great success. The Company's large new steamer of 3,000 tons, with full cargo, has been kept on an average speed of eleven knots throughout the voyage from Liverpool to Valparaiso, on an average of thirty-five miles per day. The ships are larger than the *Rosso*, or *City of Paris*, and will cost as much more. The two ships combined, on an average, are now all the fashion here and in England, and most of the builders here and on the Type are favorably inclined in all classes of steam vessels. The leading steamship companies of the Kingdom are ordering them for their new ships, and in some cases have ordered in old ships in the place of engines of the old type. Elder has for many years been an ardent advocate of the compound engine, and has made no small fortune out of it. He is a large extent identified with its success, and is now leading largely by his advice. His firm have ordered in half for sixteen steamers, and are at work upon eight, one of which is the colonial ship *Ally*. At the Royal Mail Steamship Co., 3,000 tons, for the India line from Southampton.—*Cor. N. F. Times.*

Telegraph rates in France were reduced considerably. Messages to and from the continent are sent to the Empire for 20 cents, and within the department for 10.

Three women treasure ships are reported at Looe. One is the *China*, with 2200 tons on board, lying at the bottom of the China sea, eighty miles from Shanghai. Another is the steamship *Chromatic*, sunk in the Gulf of Persia, with 2500 tons. The third is the *Lotus*, buried in a sand bank under sixteen fathoms of water, with no less than 5,000,000. Col. Gordon has ordered the Russian fleet at Sebastopol, proposed to send divers down to the *Lotus* and see what can be done.

The *Guano* fleet has been returning, but their season has not been profitable, good tips being the exception. The profit, however, is not so large as last year. No. 1 mackerel sold recently for \$2.10 per barrel, while the fish bring only \$2.10.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 18—Sch. *Fairy Queen*, from Kailua.
Am. bk. *Campanella*, from Kailua, 15 days from Astoria.
Dec. 18—Sch. *Jeany* from Kailua.
Sch. *Active* from Kailua.
Sch. *Hakaloa*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Yankee*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.

SAILED.

Dec. 18—Sch. *Old Follow*, for Hawaii.
Sch. *Isle*, for Hawaii.
U. S. Flag-Ship *Malala*, Admiral Turner, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. *Campanella*, for Kailua, 15 days from Astoria.
Dec. 18—Sch. *Jeany* from Kailua.
Sch. *Active* from Kailua.
Sch. *Hakaloa*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Yankee*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Dec. 17—Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.
Sch. *Ward*, from Kailua.

PASSENGERS.

For *Bonita*, per *Josephine*, Dec. 18.—Bernard, L. Lomax.
From *Dainger*, per *W. Wood*, Dec. 20.—North Island.
From *Honolulu*, per *Kamohamua* Y., Dec. 20.—W. Wood, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. Martin, Capt. Withers, Capt. B. Taylor, and 21 men wrecked from ship *Robt. Hood*, 26 native laborers.

MEMORANDA.

Report of H. J. R. A. M. S. *Donaus*—Left Yokohama, Nov. 14th, on the 15th encountered a heavy cyclone; 18th to 20th continued heavy westerly gales; on the 25th encountered another cyclone. On the 26th, in the forenoon a heavy sea carried away the rudder and the stern post. Rigged a temporary rudder, which, as it had to be very massive, on account of the large size of the ship, was not completed until the 27th. The vessel made six hundred miles without any rudder, and with the temporary rudder, one thousand two hundred miles. Lost twenty-six sails and one mast, but no lives, all the other boats were badly damaged.

Report of *Emp. Royal* House, Capt. Taylor—Left this port August 1st, and arrived at Baker's Island on the 14th. I reported in writing to the Superintendent, and was ordered to lay off till Saturday, the 21st, on which day the ship took the shipwrecked crew, 24, and commenced work on the following Sunday, 22nd, at noon had all ballast out and four hundred and twelve tons guano on board. Friday evening, 26th, I went on shore to see about getting some natives for the following day's work. The weather being fine, concluded to stop on shore all night and go off in the first launch in the morning; at about four o'clock, A. M., on Aug. 26th, was aroused by a fire on board of *Robt. Hood*. I saw immediately, was on board with Mr. John, Mr. Loh, pilot, and about forty natives, immediately set to work to stop the fire. Seeing thick smoke coming out of after hatch, poured water down the ventilators of the cabin and air holes through main deck and after hatch; about six A. M., finding the smoke getting worse and not being able to find the cause for a certainty, on account of the smoke, where the fire was, concluded with the Superintendent,

pilot and Capt. Brown, (of brig *Robt. Hood*), that the best thing that could be done would be to smother the flames; accordingly closed everything up tight, and spread sails over all the after part of the vessel. Found very soon after that smoke was forcing through sides and stern, and that it depositing great quantities of tar on the sails. All the sails aloft were then ordered to be sent and sent on shore, together with everything movable on deck; at 12 M., everything about the same; concluded that fire must be in lower hold; at 4 P. M., heard the hoarse decks fall in. At 6 P. M., the fire broke out about ten feet from stern post and just above the copper. It was raging furiously and the whole after hold was a mere shell. Immediately cut down standing rigging from fore and main masts and sent it on shore. In a few minutes the flames burst up through poop deck which soon enveloped the whole after part of the ship; being afraid of falling spar I ordered everything into the hold, and then went forward and slipped the mooring, this was about 4 P. M. On our way to the shore, about fifteen minutes after we left the ship, she was one sheet of flame, fore and aft; the spars all shot after. By 12 midnight she was burnt down to the water and had drifted about ten miles to westward. I am certain, she was set on fire by some of the crew, and every one is of the same opinion. Left Baker's Island, Nov. 12th, in brig *Kamohamua* Y., arrived here with all the crew Dec. 20th; some of the crew have been sent to jail, and will be rightly examined to find out who are the guilty parties.

Report of *Hav. Bank* R. W. Wood, English, master—Sailed from Honolulu, Sept. 6th, 1899, arrived at Hebrides Island, Sept. 25th. Sailed from there the same day for Saurarow, where we arrived Sept. 27th, sailed the same day to Savage Island, and arrived there, Oct. 6th; sailed from there Oct. 12th to Dainger Island, arrived there Oct. 20th; sailed from there Nov. 8th to Penryth, where we arrived Nov. 10th. Sailed from Penryth Nov. 24th, for Honolulu, and arrived here Dec. 18th.

IMPORTS.

From Portland, per *Cambridge*, Dec. 18.
Apples, bxs 100 (bales, bbs) 342
Rum, bxs 84 (bales, bbs) 48
Flour, or aka 147 (bales, bbs) 48
Fruit, bbs 207 (bales, bbs) 48
Lumber, b 147 (bales, bbs) 48

EXPORTS.

For New Bedford, per *John L. Dimmock*, Dec. 16—Washed oil, galls 120 (bales, bbs) 157,538
Sperm 8,595 (bales, bbs) 157,538
Blash, pigs 34 (bales, bbs) 157,538
Value Foreign Produce \$277,379.20
For San Francisco, per *Levi Perry*, Dec. 18—Coffee, b 3,229 (bales, bbs) 3,229
Paddy, b 7,500 (bales, bbs) 90,000
Value Domestic Produce \$700,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for December, 1899.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.
2d, New Moon..... 12 10 P. M.
1st, Full Quarter..... 4 40 P. M.
19th, Full Moon..... 12 10 P. M.
25th, Last Quarter..... 4 40 P. M.
HONOLULU MEAN TIME.
1st, Sun Rises..... 6 25 A. M. Sun Sets..... 5 13 P. M.
10th, Sun Rises..... 6 20 A. M. Sun Sets..... 5 14 P. M.
15th, Sun Rises..... 6 34 A. M. Sun Sets..... 5 14 P. M.
23d, Sun Rises..... 6 37 A. M. Sun Sets..... 5 21 P. M.
25th, Sun Rises..... 6 40 A. M. Sun Sets..... 5 24 P. M.

There will be a special meeting of the Honolulu Olympic Club, on Thursday Evening at half past seven o'clock, to transact important business.

We call the attention of those desiring household servants, to the notice of the Board of Immigration, regarding the Polynesian women, recently arrived by the *R. W. Wood*.

We hear that Messrs. Foster & Co. will undertake to repair the Austrian Frigate *Donaus*. The job is a heavy one, and will require great skill and ingenuity on the part of the shipwrights, with the appliances at hand, but we understand that it can be done. The work will be commenced immediately.

We would call special attention to the Evening Sales of toys and fancy articles advertised to take place on this Evening and on Thursday and Friday Evenings of this week, by Bartow and Adams & Wilder. Christmas is close at hand, and these are the last opportunities for procuring the necessary toys for the little ones.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship *John L. Dimmock*, Capt. J. M. Winchell, sailed for New Bedford on Saturday the 18th inst., with the most valuable cargo of oil and bone taken from this port during the season. Her cargo is valued (at the Custom House) at \$277,379.20. The reporter of the *Advertiser* only made a little mistake of some \$50,000 in stating the value of the above cargo, which is coming pretty close for him.

F. BERNARD, well known for some years as a storekeeper on Nuuanu street, finding himself somewhat involved took his departure for the Bonin Islands in the whale-ship *Josephine*, on Saturday last, much to the chagrin of his creditors, who were indignant at his sudden departure. His liabilities were at first stated at from four to six thousand dollars, these amounts have gradually dwindled down to about \$2,000, which is divided about, in sums of from \$10 to \$300.

We notice that the Schooner *Flying Dart* sent to sail for Tahiti, has shipped some three hundred sheep from the ranch of Mr. Paiko, near Coles Head. Should the vessel make a good voyage, there can be little doubt but the venture, which is somewhat new, will prove a remunerative one. There seems to be no reason why a profitable trade in live stock should not spring up between here and Tahiti, there being a great scarcity there and an abundance here.

The memoranda of the loss of the ship *Robt. Hood* at Baker's Island will be found in another column. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Captain and others acquainted with the circumstances, that the vessel was set on fire by some of the crew. It is to be hoped that if such is the case the guilty parties may be brought to justice.

At the request of the U. S. Consul, four of the crew were arrested on the arrival of the *Kamohamua*, on Monday and lodged in the Station House to await an investigation.

ANALYST AT KAWAIAHA.—There will be an analysis of the Kawaiaha Sunday School on Christmas day, at the Church. Appropriate religious services will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., consisting of a sermon by Rev. H. H. Parker, and singing by children, after which they will pass out to the tables prepared under the trees for their refreshment. There will also be a table prepared for the foreign residents who may attend the feast. These gatherings of the people are both pleasant and interesting, and as this one is intended to collect funds to cancel the Sunday School debt, we hope it may be successful in every particular.

A Scotch minister being asked if he was not tired to death after preaching a sermon of two hours and a half long, of which he had been tired, replied: "Awa, I was fresh as a rose; but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was."

Life Insurance—Is it Safe?

The subject of Life Insurance is one of such personal interest to many of our readers, that we are sure they will peruse with satisfaction the following very just and intelligent remarks upon the subject from a late New York paper, setting forth the principles upon which the Companies are organized, their value to the community, and their almost absolute safety as an investment.

Several of our city papers have lately taken up the subject of Life Insurance, as one demanding a new and more thorough investigation. They do not attack the principle or the system, but only the management of some of our most popular companies. Such criticism, though severe, is not always unfriendly, and if indulged in by those who are acquainted with the principles of the science, the management of the several corporations, and the extent of the Government, will be of great benefit to the public. Public institutions must expect to be the object of public inquiry. So long as Life Insurance was a small affair, its light might be thrown upon it by a few newspapers, and new companies are springing up so fast in every State and City in the Union, that it is time to ask wherefore it will grow. Already the amount of the business is so large, that it might be accumulated in a National Treasury. The last year there was paid for Life Insurance in the United States sixty millions of dollars—the greater part of which came out of poor men, or at least men in moderate circumstances, who rely upon this as a chief dependence for their families. They have a right to ask how companies are managed to which they commit their hard-earned savings, perhaps their little life.

We feel a personal interest in this discussion, because we have no small stake in the matter. We are ourselves insured in several companies, and it is because we have so much at stake that we seek knowledge. If these companies are not safe, then we are not safe. The money that we have put in them is lost. Therefore, for our own sake, while we deprecate rash and hasty charges, we welcome honest and intelligent criticism. We are enlightened by it, and see better how to protect our own interests. Besides, we feel that we owe it to our readers to give this subject a special consideration. We have frequently expressed our confidence in the leading Life Insurance Companies, and no doubt hundreds of our readers have been led by our commendation, to insure themselves in the several companies. A matter of confidence and of the system, for the satisfaction of those who may have respect for our candid and judgment.

The investigation for so long shaken our faith a particle, nor would it, though a dozen papers should join to pour hot shot into the system of Life Insurance. Let them fire away as much as they will. If it is founded on a rock, it will stand the test of fire. If it is not, if the walls of this strong fortress totter at the first discharge, then it ought to fall, and the wreck be cleared away before others put their trust in it to their ruin.

But we repeat, the sharpest criticism does not disturb us, because we do not regard Life Insurance as a matter of like or dislike, but of pure mathematical calculation. The whole business is a matter of numbers, and of the natural and natural increase of money. Take a man in middle life, say forty or forty-five, years old, in good health, and nothing is more uncertain than the time of his death. It is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow, and it is as nearly certain as any future event can be, that about such a proportion (say three or four per cent.) will die in a year. The exact proportion has been fixed by statistics of mortality kept by many years. If it is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain number of persons insured, how many losses a company will have to pay. The next thing is to provide the money. For this every company doing business in this State is required by law to have a paid up capital of \$100,000 to start with. This is deposited with the Comptroller at Albany, and cannot be used until the very next day. The company, being invested in the best securities, where they earn interest all the while, roll up very fast. The mere accumulations from year to year every company makes a large sum. If a company has a fixed capital which is kept intact, and an amount of assets of undoubted value, which at a low rate of interest would be far more than sufficient, with the incoming premiums, it is a matter of time, before the company will be able to pay its claims. It is therefore perfectly easy to compute, out of a certain